Mertz's Modern Pharmacy, 11th & F Sts. N. W.

One day of special cut prices for medicines & toilet articles.

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Elixir Pepsin (Cleans everything.) 39c.
(Excellent remedy for dyspepsia.)
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(Cure cold in the head.)
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(Stops the hair falling and produces new
growth.)

Toilet Articles At Cut Prices.

Modern Pharmacy, Mertz's 11th and F Streets.

WHO FIRED THE GUN!

Recent Accident Revives a Most Noted Criminal Trial. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the paper of last Saturday appeared an account of a strange accident in which a man was killed by the discharge of a gun while lying asleep on a lounge in his room, the weapon being discharged by reflected rays of the sun falling upon the cartridge chamber of the firearm.

Since the publication of the story a cor-

respondent from York, Pa., writes concerning the accident, and refers to a similar case, in which, through the efforts of a clever Cincinnati lawyer named C. G. Wallis, the person accused of murder and sentenced to be hanged was set at liberty, the circumstantial evidence on which he was convicted being entirely exploded by a wit-

nessed demonstration as to how the accident really occurred.
The York correspondent referred to volume 13 of the Criminal Law Magazine, page 607, on which a full account of the case appears. The case was that of the state of Tennessee against Avery, tried in Henry county, that state, and is one of the most remarkable in the history of criminal intrinsprudence.

of a man of the name of Avery, was killed in his room while lying on a lounge, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The weapon which caused death was a small rifle, send-ing a 32-caliber ball through Ensley's brain. No one was in the house at the time but Ensley. An empty rifle was found lying on a rack on a wall of the room in which the killing occurred, and the bullet fitted the

Avery was arrested for the crime as he Avery was arrested for the crime, as he was the only living close relative to Ensley, and by his death profited to the amount of about \$100,000. Avery was tried, pleaded not guilty, but was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. He appealed to the supreme court, and engaged Mr. Wallis to defend him. The supreme court remanded the case back to the circuit court on technical errors. Two mistrials were brought about. and then came the strangest part of the story. The brilliant Wallis struck the keyprofession. The brilliant Wallis struck the keynote to the mystery. In August, 1801, he
had the rifle loaded and hung on the wall.
A white sheet, with the form of a man
marked on it, was placed in exactly the
position occupied by Avery when lying
asleep, and a heavy cut-glass pitcher of
water like the one found in the room was
placed on the shelf above. The temperature was pinety degrees in the shelfs one

of the hottest days of the year.

The pitcher acted as a sun glass and the hot rays of the sun shining through the water were refracted directly on the cartidge chamber of the rifle.

Eight witnesses were in the room, and a few minutes after 3 o'clock a puff and a

few minutes after 3 o'clock a puff and a report occurred and the ball struck the outlined form back of the ear, in the exact location where Ensiey was shot, and the theory of circumstantial evidence went to pleces. The incident being witnessed and sworn to, readily explained itself to the

STAGE CHAMPAGNE.

When the Gennine Article Was Used the Lines Were Changed. From the Chicago Record. At an outlying theater there was recently

performed a play in which one of th 'props" was a bottle of champagne. The man servant, John, brought in th wine at the order of his mistress, and offered her a glass of it. She tasted the wine

and then said: "Where did you get this, John? Take it away." The actor who played "John" frequently

complained of the quality of stage wine Sometimes it was cold tea, which refused

to pop when opened, and which was the wrong color when poured out. The effervescent stage wine, on the other hand, was sometimes charged too strongly and splat tered itself all over the stage. It happened that the actor mentioned his troubles to a friend, who kept a refreshment place next to the theater, and asked what could be used as a good substitute for champagne. "There's no need of using any substi-tute," replied the friend. "I'll send you in a small bottle each evening."

Accordingly, when the servant came in with the wine that evening he opened a bottle of genuine champagne, poured out a glass and handed it to his mistress. She took a sip as usual, and then sturned an inquiring glance at the servant. She took another sin and he waited for the line. another sip and he waited for the line There seemed to be some delay.

She emptied her glass and said: "That is very good, John. Kindly give me some

'Those are not the lines," he whispered

he had to carry out the play. He filled glass a second time. She emptied it said: "Take it away," which was the cue for the next line, and the play wen Before the next performance they came

to an understanding, and she agreed to drink but one glass at a performance, for he threatened that if she ever called for a second glass he would put her on cold tea

The Donkey and the Golf Ball.

From the Bradford (Eng.) Observer. A curious incident happened the other day on the Ravenscliffe golf links to a member who prefers to remain incognito. After driving from the first tee he took his brassy and played his ball close to the club's donkey, which was grazing near the green. The moke, whose proclivities for beer and tobacco are already familiar to the members, promptly went for the ball, and to the dismay of the players and the surprise and amusement of the onlookers, who endeavored to make him drop it, he swallowed it Latest bulkers it. Latest bulletins report the animal no worse. The player wanted to claim the ad-pantage as holed out in two!

DEMAND FAST TRAINS.

What Can Be Done if Railroad Managers See Fit. Julian Ralph in Providence Journal.

The English, who have done their fast running on the two five-hundred-mile runs the other on the east coast-have made their records with non-practical trains of two or three light or empty cars. They have declared that there is no money in such trains; that if they were filled with passengers they would not pay the expense of running them. It has been proven, also, that the public will not support or patron ize the very fast trains, for all of the fast est have been withdrawn. Our public supports our fastest trains better than any that our public will presently demand tha such trains be run, not merely to Buffalo, but to Chicago at least, if not to San Fran-

but to Chicago at least, if not to San Francisco.

When the mass of the people understand that certain roads can double the speed of their trains, but are kept from doing so by pool agreements, made to protect weak and inferior roads, there will be a pressure upon the best roads such as will compel them to withdraw from such hampering alliances. But, to return to the case of the recent record-maker, we drew a train of four enormous cars that would carry 218 persons, we added more than the weight of that number of persons by substituting a heavy private car for the fourth coach, and with that load of more than double the English weight, we made an average of 63 4-10 miles an hour. We had to slow up passing several cities, and we ran the train in the open country with hundreds of level crossings on the way. When we think of the English crossings, with the roadbed inclosed, guarded and always over or under the surrounding roads, it is fair to say that it does not seem likely that the English would care to make the highest speed if they had to do it on any road in America.

NAKED ON MULE-BACK.

How a Man Cured Himself of Paralysis in Japan.

San Francisco Chronicle. The liveliest passenger on board th steamship City of Peking was Humphrey Kendrick of Los Angeles. He had just returned from Japan, a country that he loves, because a few years ago it completely cured him of paralysis.

When Kendrick found that he had los control of his limbs he determined to spend all the money he had to get relief. It was easy enough to tell what had brought the paralysis upon him, for the first stroke came soon after he had a bad tumble on horseback. The animal fell in such a way as to catch Kendrick squarely beneath it severely wrenching and straining his spine

Kendrick found that he was much better in hot weather, and this led him to go to the Hawaiian Islands. He was so much better there when it was hot that he concluded to go to a still warmer place. Some body told him that the south coast of Japan

in summer was the place.

For many months during that hottest of hot summers Kendrick engaged in a most unique attempt to regain his health. For days at a time he would lie positively stripped to the skin in the hot sand on the seashore of Japan. He got so that he rather liked it. As the days passed he kept getting better. Then he took to seeking exercise. A donkey was secured, and Kendrick, stark naked, would ride the animal up and down the beach. It was almost too but for the the beach. It was almost too hot for the beast, but Kendrick did not seem to mind

The result was complete recovery. Kendame back feeling like a schoolboy and infatuated with the country of the

THE INCANDESCENT SYSTEM. Figures Showing the Extent of the Use of This Light.

From the Chicago Tribune. F. E. Drake, general agent of the Standard Electric Company, speaking of the tendency of the smaller cities to control the street lighting by authorizing the construction of municipal lighting plant, said yesterday that nearly 100 cities and towns had installed their own lighting plants, following the example set by Chicago some years ago. "Fifteen years ago there were only a dozen

incandescent lighting plants in the country, requiring 1,900 lamps," he continued 'In 1882 the number of plants had increased to thirty-three, with a dynamo capacity of 6,800 lamps; in 1883, to 137 plants and 45,000 b,50,51 famps; in 1885, to 137 plants and 45,000 lamps; in 1884, to 242 plants and 83,000 lamps; in 1885, to 344 plants and 136,000 lamps; in 1886, to 500 plants and 200,000 lamps; in 1887, 700 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1888, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1888, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1889, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1880, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1889, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1889, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1889, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps; in 1880, to 1,200 plants and 500,000 lamps and 500,000 lamps and 5 1889, to 1,400 plants and 600,000 lamps; 1890, to 1,900 plants and 750,000 lamps; 1891, to 2,700 plants and 1,050,000 lamps; 1892, to 2,700 plants and 1,050,000 lamps; 1892, to 3,300 plants and 1,300,000 lamps; in 1893, to 3,700 plants and 1,500,000 lamps; in 1894, to 4,200 plants and 1,650,000 lamps; in 1895, to 4,700 plants and 1,850,000 lamps. There are more than fourteen hundred central stations, supplying current to r

A Talk With Dr. Talmage.

than 3,200,000 incandescent lamps

In an interview held with Dr. Talmage at his home in Brooklyn, the celebrated divine chats of his methods of work and of his heme, and what he expects his life in this

Torpedo Boat Duty.

Commander G. A. Converse has been or dered to duty as inspector of torpedo boats at Herreshoffs', and L'eut. Spencer S. Wood to duty in the same connection.

THE BOYS IN BLUE POLICE COURT CASES

Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the Army.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RECRUITING SERVICE

Increased Attendance at Military Colleges Shown.

INDIAN ENLISTMENT

Gen. Ruggles, adjutant general, has sub-

mitted to the Secretary of War his annual report for the year ending September 30, 1895. The report shows that the recent cruiting service, whereby general service recruits are no longer held three months for instruction, but are promptly forwarded to regiments from recruiting stations and rendezvous, has been productive of good results. During the ten months ending July 1, 1895, 3,359 general service recruits were forwarded to regiments-1,226 directly from recruiting stations and 2,133 from cendez vous, with the exception of a few large detachments, which were forwarded under command of commissioned officers on discontin-uance of depots. These recruits were sent to nance of depots. These recruits were sent to their stations under the charge of some member of their respective detachments, and yet not a desertion en route occurred. This method of dispatching detachments without the expense of guard or escort has effected a very considerable saving in cost of transportation, and with a view to a still further saving in transportation and a refurther saving in transportation and a re-duction in city stations, effort has been made of late to increase the number of enlist-ments at and in the vicinity of military

Improvements in the Character of

The act of August 1, 1894, confining first enlistments in the army to persons not over United States or who have made legal declaration to become citizens thereof and who can speak, read and write the English language, and the more recent prohibition by the Secretary of War of the acceptance of minors except as musicians, have resuited in a material improvement in the character of the men received as recruits and have not interfered to prevent the enlistment of men in sufficient numbers to keep the ranks well filled throughout the year. In October, 1894, there were in operation thirty general recruiting stations. Since then one station in New York city has been closed and one opened in Brooklyn, N. Y. Four stations—Washington, D. C.; Springfield, Mass.; Newark, N. J., and one of the three stations at Chicago—were closed September 30, 1805, and one new station is to be opened at Richmond, Va. There will thus be a reduction of three in the number of stations occupied last year, and as six stations were closed during the year 1894 there will be a total reduction of nine stations in the last two years. can speak, read and write the English lan-

Indian Enlistment.

The total number of Indian soldiers enlisted up to June 30, 1895, was 1,033, of which number twenty-four were enlisted during the fiscal year ending that date. There were also enlisted thirty-nine Indian scouts during the past fiscal year. There is now but one Indian company in service, troop L, seventh cavalry, and enlistment troop L, seventh cavairy, and enistment of Indian soldiers has been discontinued. The total number of enlistments in the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, for the regular limit of 25,000 men was 7,790, of which number 5,518 were native born and 2,282 of foreign birth. Seven thousand one hundred and seventy-four were white, 543 colored and 63 Indian. Excluding resemistments the percentage of were white, 543 colored and 63 Indian. Excluding re-enlistments the percentage of native born among the accepted applications for re-enlistment was 76.25. Reports shows 38,240 applicants, or 86.50 per cent of the whole number seeking enlistment, were rejected as lacking some of the requisite qualifications, physical, mental or moral. The number rejected as aliens was 2,545.

Comparative tables show that the efforts

Comparative tables show that the efforts the army are meeting with success.
kerton; charge, disorderly conduct; fined

Miltary Colleges.

The reports from officers on duty and professors of military science and tactics at military colleges give evidence of the increasing favor in which the people hold instruction blending physical training with scholastic studies. The average total number of students during the past year at these institutions was 35.638. Of these were capable of military duty, 12,681 were required under college rule to be enrolled as military students, and the whole number that received military instruction during the last quarter of the scholastic year was 14,561. Four years ago the figures under the first, second and third heads were, respectively, 16,537, 12,301 and 7,366. This record shows that the total average 23,723 were capable of military duty, 12,681 attendance of students at these universities and colleges has more than doubled in for years, and that the interest in the militar

Promotions From the Ranks.

The act of June 18, 1878, provided for the promotion to the grade of commissioned officer of meritorious non-commissioned offound morally, intellectually and physically qualified for promotion. Under the act of July 30, 1892, unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age of sound phys que, who, being citizens of the United States, shall have served honorably in the ranks not less than two years, and have borne a good character both before and since ena good character both before and since enis ment, are permitted to compete at prescribed examinations for commissions in
the army. There are now in the army 100
officers of the line who were promoted from
the passage of the act of June 18, 1878.

The number of army officers regularly
employed at the state headquarters this
vear is thirty-three, an increase of six year is thirty-three, an increase of six over the details of last year. During the year 1895 forty-three states and territories year 1895 forty-three states and territories obtained the services of officers of the army for temporary or regular duty with state troops. The assembly of troops of the permanent establishment with those of the states and state camps has now been essayed with success. The next step would be to assemble troops of the permanent establishment and troops of the several states in a common camp within the limits of some government park or reservation, to be brigaded with each other as they would be in time of actual war, not by states, and to be maneuvered accordingly.

Clay County Man Returns From

From the Indianapolis News. Last evening J. B. Wilson arrived in Brazil, Ind., from Florida. This man, who was at one time one of Brazil's most respected citizens, has been mourned as dead by his family for twenty-five years. In 1868 went to Kansas. Not being satisfied with the outlook there he joined a party of men bound for the Indian territory. One night while in camp in the territory they were assailed by Indians, and all but Wilson were killed. He was left for dead on the field, with a terrible wound in his head, He was found by the soldiers, but the wound had destroyed his mind. He was confined in a hospital for ten long years, when his mind was partially restored to him, although he had no recollection of his name or past life.

After being released from the hospital he went to Florida, where, ten years ago, he met an old friend from Brazil. The sight of a fear associated with his life before the

met an old friend from Brazil. The sight of a face associated with his life before the battle with the Indians came back to him and he inquired of his family. The friend became confused in the many families of Wilsons there, and said his children were all dead, and his wife, having heard of his death in the Indian territory, nad remarried. Then he had no desire to return the confusion of the said of death in the Indian territory, and the ried. Then he had no desire to return to ried. Then he had no desire to return to the home of his youth, as his family and friends were dead to him. Three years ago his wife, who is a most estimable lady, and who had never remarried, applied for a pension. The government informed her that her husband was alive and residing in Fiorida. Then was begun an effort to find him, which resulted in his returning home.

Old Timers Not Numerous in the Pro-

Those Prisoners Who Were Unfortunate Today-Young Brooks Goes With His Father.

Since Ellen Ale reformed and started a hission in rear of John Shea's on Maryland avenue several other women, who for years have been known in police circles, as well as about the Police Court, have disappeared, and Judge Kimball's processions are made up of newcomers, although an occasional "old-timer" looms up and gets a dose

Policeman Madigan, who is in charge of the prisoners, has noticed the great change in the character of those who have recently occupied the cells. A number of them have reformed, while the bodies of a larger number have found their way to potter's

Nowadays the processions are made up chiefly of tramps, drunks and men and wo-men from the alleys.

More than a dozen prisoners were in this morning's procession, and the first case called presented a condition which only follows the excessive use of rum.

He Was Drunk. David Whitlock was the name given by he young man who wore a good suit of

clothes, but was minus a collar and tie. "Not guilty," he answered when arraign ed on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk. "Last night," said Policeman Sweet, "I found this young man lying across the side walk on Massachusetts avenue. He was

walk on Massachusetts avenue. He was dead drunk and was unable to speak."
"Step up," said the bailiff to the prisoner, "if you want to speak to the court."
"If you want to speak to the court."
"If you let me go this time," plead the young man, whose mind appeared somewhat cloudy, "I'll promise not to have anything like this happen again."
"How old are you?"
"Twenty-two years."
"Twenty-two years." repeated the judge, "and dead drunk so soon in life. How long have you been in the habit of getting this way?"

way?"
"I've never been in the habit of getting this way," answered the young man. "I've taken an occasional drink, but if you let me

taken an occasional drink, but if you let me go, I'll promise not to be found in this condition again."

"Occasional drinkers," the judge told him, "are certain to get drunk sooner or later, and you gan make no such promise, unless you will stop drinking."

"Then," said the prisoner, "I'll stop it."

"That's the only thing to do," the judge told him, "for if you continue your occasional drinking you will continue to come to court."

ersonal bonds. John McNamara was next in line on a similar charge. When arraigned he said "guilty," and the clerk told him he was

His Light Out.

William Washington, a young colored man, was out on his bleycle last night. He had failed to have his lamp trimmed and burning, and when Policeman Lightfoot saw him at New Jersey avenue and C

street he arrested him.
"I'll plead guilty for him," said Lawyer Moss, "but he has a good excuse. His light went out, and he had not gone more than twenty-five feet when he was ar-

"How far could you see him?" the judge asked the officer.
"Twice as far as from here across the street." "Then," said counsel, "I may have mean

"Then," said counsel, "I may have meant twenty-live yards."

The policeman told the court that the lamp was cold, and there was no oil in it.
"I had signal oil in it." said Washington,
"and the oil is still there." "And he had a bottle of whisky in his pocket," said the officer.
"Never mind what he had in his pocket," said the court. "That has nothing to do with the case."

Judge Kimball imposed a fine of \$1, which was paid.

A small colored boy named Eugene Vincent, who knows no more about the mean ing of the word "suspicious" than he does about the silver question, stood at the rail and heard the clerk read to him a charge

of suspicion. "Guilty," was the plea of the boy, who would have entered the same plea to any more serious charge. Policeman Anderson told the court of the suspicious circumstances under which he was arrested, and a sentence of thirty days

the charge against J. H. Jones, and the usual folions in the usual folions and the usual folions are the charge against J. H. Jones, and the usual folions was imposed.

A small colored boy named Walter Banks and Policeman McDonald figured in a case involving a charge of violating the police regulations.

There was a crowd of boys jumping or There was a crowd of boys jumping on the 9th street cars ringing up tares," said the policeman, "and this was the only boy I could catch."

The boy had deposited \$5 collateral for his anymorana and the same target. his appearance, and the court took only

Driving Fast.

Thomas Smallwood, a young colored man, whose vehicle collided with Noah Port's team near 6th and I streets southeast, was in the procession on a charge of reckless driving, and a number of witnesses were heard. Some of them thought that Tom had been drinking, but this was not ad-"What kind of a horse is this?" Tom was

"It's a quiet horse," he answered, "and will keep still till he hears a noise. When he hears somebody on the pavement talking he jumps."
The collision was described by disinter-

The collision was described by disinterested witnesses, one of whom referred to the affair as a "collusion," and said that the colored man could have "converted" it if he had tried.

Judge Kimball found from the proof that the defendant was on the wrong side of the street and was driving fast. He therefore held him guilty, and imposed a line of fore held him guilty, and imposed a line of \$10 or thirty days on the farm.

Turned Over. A. W. Brooks, alias Bent, the young man

from New York who owes a hotel bill here, was brought up from the farm this morn ing. This young man had in his possession a small amount or money and a large number of letters written to him by a young tady. He came here because of his fond-ness for race tracks.

His lather reached here this morning and

His lather reached here this morning and the judge turned the boy over to him.

John Doyle, the stranger who was in the procession because he attempted to "hold up" a merchant near-time Baltimore and Ohio depot, was brought into court this morning and fully identified.

He was sent down for nmety days. He was sent down for nmety days.

Small Prisoners. Two little Georgetown boys, Percy English and Preston Graves, for whose appearance collateral had been deposited,

were in court on a charge of throwing missiles, and Lawyer Gordon said it was a case of punishment before trial. According to the lawyer's statement, the boys had been arrested soon after they left school. The policeman refused to walk to the station with them, but hauled them through the streets in the patrol wagon and locked them in a cell as if they were colminals.

and locked them in a cell as if they were criminals,
"They had beanshooters," sa'd Policeman Edwards, "and I found them on Ayon street in Cooke Park. Complaints of this kind of conduct have been made, and the captain gave special instructions to have the boys caught."

Yesterday, witness said, he went out in citizens' clothes and arrested the boys. He saw the English boy use his beanshooter twice, and saw Graves have his bean-shocter in his hand.
"And you arrested him?"

The officer admitted that he had not seen the Graves boy use his shooter, but he ar-rested him and had him sent to the sta-tion.

Percy English, he said, used stones in his This the boy denied, and said he shot

The charge igainst Graves was d'smissed.

The charge igainst Graves was d'smissed.

Mr. Gordon wanted the court to take the concern to take the co

been more than sufficiently punished. Driven through the streets in a patrol wagen and incarcerated in a police station, he thought, was punishment enough for any trivial offense.

"This is no trivial offense," said the court, "and the condemnation of the court should be stamped on it in a manner that will do good."

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

THE CLOSING SESSIONS.

Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Shrine Finish Their Business. The second and last day's session of the annual meeting of the Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Shrine, which, as stated in The Star of last evening, began yesterday at Odd Fellows' Hall, on M street north west, commenced this morning with Most Imperial Grand Potentate John G. Jones of Chicago in the chair and D. F. Seville, imperial grand corresponding recorder, of

Washington acting as secretary.

The meeting was principally occupied with \$4 men's the reading of statements from temples whose delegates were not present yester-day, and when this report closed the nobles were discussing the recommendation of Re-corder Seville, that a female branch of the order be founded.

During the meeting the following officers

order be founded.

During the meeting the following officers to serve for the ensuing year were installed: Most imperial grand petentate, John G. Jones of Chicago; imperial deputy grand potentate, James H. Lewis, New York; imperial grand chief rabban, Robert J. Fletcher, Sacramento, Cal.; imperial grand high priest and prophet, Wm. R. Morris, Minneapolis, Minn.; imperial grand assistant rabban, Robert H. Hucless, New York; imperial grand oriental guide, W. W. Madden, Baltimore: imperial grand treasurer, W. T. Floyd, Indiane; clis: imperial grand corresponding recorder, D. F. Seville, Washington, D. C.; imperial grand recorder, Thomas W. Logan, Kansas City; imperial grand orator, B. M. Shook, Cleveland, Ohio; imperial grand prelate, S. H. Gilmore, Providence, R. I.; imperial first grand ceremonial master, E. D. Clark, San Francisco, Cal.; imperial grand second ceremonial master, M. L. Hunter, New York; imperial grand marshad, J. F. Scott, Chatham, Ont.; imperial grand architect, E. A. Williams, New Orleans, La.; imperial grand organist, S. Scott, Pueblo, Col.; imperial grand standard bearer, Thomas P. Mahammitt, Omaha, Neb.; imperial grand lecturer; W. J. Douglass, Plainfield, N. J.; imperial captain of the guard, Arthur Thompson, Baltimore; imperial grand assistant guard, J. D. Scott, Fort Worth, Tex.; imperial grand outer guard, John Coleman, Water Valley, Miss.; chairman board of trustees, W. L. Kimbrough, Dallas, Tex.

The Shrine hopes to complete its business this after con, but the members fear they

The Shrine hopes te complete its business this afterroon, but the members fear they will have to hold a night session.

STONED AS A WITCH.

Mrs. Oles Secured a Verdict of \$600

PITTSBURG, October 17.—Mrs.Irena Oles an alleged witch, of Washington, Pa., pleaded for relief from public octracism in com on pleas No. 1 court this afternoon. She is sixty years of age and supported herself and daughter by nursing the sick and selling home remedies. She lives in a neighborhood filled with superstitious people mong these is a family named Newman which has a boy fourteen years old. In November, 1893, he was selzed by a peculiar nervous malady. He became delirious and

nervous malady. He became delirious and in his delirium he repeatedly told them to keep Mrs. Oles away, that she had put something in his mouth.

Neighbors heard those remarks and seeing the boy's condition rumors began to circulate that he was under the evil spell of the Oles woman. Dr. Irwin, the family physician, pronounced the boy's condition the result of a serious nervous shock. He might have been frightened by Mrs. Oles. A local newspaper took the matter up and published so much about it that Mrs. Oles was stoned and humiliated by her neighbors. She was pointed out as a witch. People refused her services as a nurse, she was driven from house to house and practically forced to hermitage.

She sued for damages. During the trial the boy's father and mother testified that Mrs. Oles had been at their house just before his illness, and that the boy had aided her down the steps and part of the way home. On the contrary, Mrs. Oles testified that she had never met the boy, never had been escorted anywhere by him and had never treated him. Mrs. Oles told her story in such a sympathetic way that the jury gave her a verdict for \$000.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Spain to Send 12,000 Reinforcements Next Week. It is officially announced in Madrid that

12,000 additional troops will start for Cuba on Tuesday next. October 22. The insurgents in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, have circulated pamphlets, advising the inhabitants not to use the railroads, as they have determined to blow them up with dynamite.

A Valuable Publication in Press. The United States department of labor has put in press the first issue of the bul letin authorized by a recent act of Congress to be prepared and distributed to newspapers, public institutions, labor bu eaus and organizations throughout the United States and foreign countries, and an edition of 10,000 copies will be printed. The builetin will consist of about one hundred pages, devoted to the consideration of strikes, recent labor legislation, public and

private debts and other matters

He is a Brigadier General. The arrival in the United States of Ger Carlos Diez Gutierrez, governor of the state of San Luis Potosi in Mexico, has led to misstatements to the effect that he is the general-in-chief of the Mexican army and gentleman intunation of the neighboring republic. Although General Diez Gutierrez is
one of the most distinguished public men of
Mexico, he is only a brigadier general of
the Mexican army, and has at present no
active military command, as he discharges
and has discharged for some time the a gentleman intimately connected with the

Institute of Architects. The American Institute of Architects wound up their session at St. Louis yester-

day with the election of the following offiers for the ensuing year: President, George B. Post, New York; first vice president, Henry Vanbrunt, Kan sas City; second vice president, William H. Sm.th, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Alfred Stone, Providence; treasurer, Samuel A. Treat, Chicago. Directors for three years; Daniel H. Burnham, Chicago; J. W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati; W. S. Eames, St. Louis; Charles F. McKim, New York; F. Miles Day, Philadelphia; H. Langford Warren, Boston; Norman S. Potter, Chicago; Robert D. Andrews, Boston.

Brazil and the Cubans

Cable reports from Buenos Ayres of Bra zil's willingness, under certain circumstances, to recognize the Cubans as bellig erents are causing much comment in official circles, although cable inquiries have not yet brought either confirmation or denial Under ordinary circumstances little reliing via Buenos Ayres, but in this case it is known that an extensive agitation in favor of the Cuban insurgents has been going on recently through Brazil. The Brazilian papers up to the 25th ultimo have been received by officials here, and show that the press and public have been be sieging the Brazilian congress, now in se sion, to recognize the Cuban insurgents.

Nashville was startled by a loud exlosion at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening that shook buildings all over the city. A box of dynamite exploded where a new sewer was being built, but no lives were lost. A few shantles were wrecked and glass in windows broken for several blocks. There was much alarm for awhile.

From Two Humorists. In Saturday's Star will appear another

letter from the humorist, Mr. Lederer, who describes what he saw and heard in Hamburg. Robert J. Burdette contributes a bright and amusing sketch of his experiences as a story teller before a juvenile

'Maybe your neighbor'

Has been talking to you about Jacob Strasburger's great shoe sale now in progress at 7th and I sts. Those who have availed themselves of this very unusual opportunity to purchase Shoes have declared that their savings were so great that it was just like picking dollars from the street. We don't intend that a single pair of Tucker's Shoes shall stay on hand. We bought them to sell at a price, and that price is half value. Here is the way we're selling them:

shoes at \$2.48.

Extra Fine Calfskin Shoes, in latest shapesdurable, comfortable and "swell." Worth every cent of \$4. Only with us at \$2.48.

\$2.50 men's shoes, \$1.48.

not quite so fine, but fully as durable. All shapes and sizes. Worth every penny of \$2.50. Only

kersev cloth overgaiters, 25c.

Remember, we guarantee satisfaction or refund the money. We can fit you if anybody can.

Jacob Strasburger.

ON MARRIED LIFE.

From the New York Sun.

Judge Pryor in the court of common pleas rendered a decision recently, denying to Mrs. Clara Weich a decree of separation from her husband, John Weich.

other ways been cruel to her. In his opinion Judge Pryor indulges in a

Some Rules That Will Lessen the Dan-

sends that paper the following rules, which if carefully observed by those carrying 1. Never under any circumstances point

2. Never carry it so that if it were accidentally discharged it would even endanger 3. Always think which way your gun is pointed, and if a companion is in the field

tempting the game appears, do not shoo until you know where he is; a stray sho may be sufficient to destroy an eye for

on the plungers.

7. Never get in front of a gun; if you are falling, drop it so that the muzzle will be

of a knife will probably extract it; if not, take out the other cartridges, cut a straight take out the other cartridges, cut a straight stick and poke it out from the muzzle; even then do not get in front of the gun. 9. After firing one barrel, take the car-tridge out of the other and examine the wad to see that it is not loosened, as it sometimes is after a heavy recoil, for should it get into the barrel it is liable to burst the gun 10. Never take hold of the muzzle of a

10. Never take note of the muzzle of a gun to draw it toward you.

11. Never set a gun up so that if it should fall the muzzle would be toward you.

12. Never keep a loaded gun in the house.

Follow these rules, be self-possessed and the fields will afford you sport without dancer.

The Possibilities of Base Ball. From the New Orleans Picayune.

Figures as to the, amount used by the bicycle factories are difficult to get at, but it is estimated that they used 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 pounds more during the past year than in the previous year. Some importers have endeavored to get data as to the probable consumption by these buyers during the coming year, but they find this not easy to do. Apparently, the bicycle makers are not giving out much about their business. It is estimated, however, that the increase in the consumption by these factories this coming year will be double the increase of last year. The factories are getting ready now for the 1896 wheels, but not many of them are buying rubber for those wheels, as the tire is about the last thing they put in place. They are buying rubber for the immediate deliveries, which are large. preacher in Kingman, Kan., is a famous base ball player. Recently a club at Enid, O. T., wanted his services as pitcher, and in order to secure them, paid his price of \$25 and all his expenses. On the day of was playing mustered around the home plate, and then addressed them as follows: none of us would introduce in our parlors or home circles. While I have agreed to pitch this game, I also reserve the right to quit at any time a member uses profan and vulgar language. Let us play with that understanding." Then the game wen on, and during the entire game the reques

This is the so-called "marriage by the glove," and is usually put in practice by Dutchman who is sojourning abread, and. wanting a wife, is too poor or too far off to return home for one. In such cases he writes home to a lawyer, who selects one conforming to the requirements of his client. If the gentleman approves he next sends the lawyer a solled left-hand glove and a power of attorney, which settles the husiness. A fixed marries the woman by cruises in the West Indies as a pleasure steamer. She will no longer be u business. A friend marries the woman by proxy, and she is thereafter promptly ship

To Deliver an Address

dinner of the New York board of trade, November 18.

\$4 ladies' shoes, \$1.98.

of which we have sold so many during this sale, are still a strong line with us. They

class value elsewhere at \$3 and \$4. Only with us at ... \$1.08.

misses' shoes. 98c. a pair

children's shoes, 75c.

LEPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

So Says a Physician, Who Has Made a Specialty Study of It.

"In the United States today there are

not less than 526 cases of leprosy. They

should be carefully segregated, so as to

stamp out the disease. I am now working

to that end," said Dr. A. Winter Hitt, who

journ in India, where he made a careful

"The disease is by no means limited to

the poorest or lowest classes of society,"

said Dr. Hitt. "Nor is it caused by filth or

irsanitary surroundings, though, of course,

Value of Crude Rubber Bought by

The spread of the bicycle fever has had

a marked effect on the rubber trade in this

country within the past year or two, and

especially within a few months. The rub-

ber required for the tires of bicycles

amounts in the aggregate to hundreds of

tons annually, and the demand for it in-

creases almost in geometrical progression

for as soon as one member of the family

buys a wheel the others, as a general thing,

soon do likewise. The demands of the bi-cycle factories were not felt particularly in the United States until last year, when the

the United States until last year, when the extraordinary rush to buy wheels caused the manufacturers to call for large quantities of tubber for use in the manufacture of tires for the new wheels in the first instance, and then for more to supply the place of tires punctured. Then, as the wheeling fad still extended itself, came further calls, until it is said by a well-known rubber man that the bicycle business has made a difference within eighteen months of probably \$5,000,000 to the crude rubber trade.

Figures as to the amount used by the

Figures as to the amount used by the

Wheel Makers in Eighteen Months

From the New York Sun.

recently returned from a two years'

yet give them excellent service. for the baby, . 20c. shoes.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

study of leprosy.

7th and I Streets Northwest.

What a Judge Was Prompted to Say

The couple were married on May 5, 1895, and separated on August 17. Mrs. Weich alleged that her husband had thrown a box of clothespins at her head and had on several occasions slapped her face and in

homily on the marriage relation. He says: "Upon the marriage relation. He says."

"Upon the evidence I am not justified in granting a separation. The defendant has been unreasonable in his exactions and unkind in his complaints, but then in retailation the plaintiff called him names and even 'threw things' at him. These young people have been married but five months. "The experiment, of which they already despair, has not been fairly tried. Many a marriage with as inauspicious a dawn has proved a felicitous union. If every harsh word were taken as an affront, and every affront by one spouse resented and retorted by the other with increase of asperity, no marriage would be a connection of felicity.

"It is the duty of the parties to tolerate their respective irritability of temper, and instead of exasperating them by provocation to soothe and disarm by gentile compliances. Perhaps the fulfillment of this duty will be facilitated by the assurance that under the laws of New York husband and wife may not be separated merely because of their own fault the relation of marriage is not one of harmony and happiness." "Upon the evidence I am not justified in

said Dr. Hitt. "Nor is it caused by filth or irsanitary surroundings, though, of course, it thrives best where these are present. One of the Egyptian Pharaohs died of leprosy, and also Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland.

"The same climatic conditions are present in this county as in lands where the disease prevails. With our rapid and easy communication with the outside world, the bacilli of leprosy can readily be brought here from Mexico, South America, Cuba and elsewhere. The disease is contagious, but not hereditary, and is conveyed by accidental inoculation. Twenty years ago 117 lepers emigrated to Minnesota from Norway and Sweden. They are all dead now, and none of their children are affected.

"A moist climate, such as that along our western and southern coast, is where leprosy most abounds. There are many cases in California among the Chinese. About seventy-five miles from New Orleans there is a group of eighty-two lepers. The middle states will never be troubled much. "Segregation of all lepers should be required by state and national enactment. I am endeavoring to secure the co-operation of state boards of health and state medical societies. It might be well to have Congress pass an act to apply to all the con or state boards of health and state medical societies. It might be well to have Congress pass an act to apply to all the states. California and Louisiana need it most, but wherever there are Chinamen there will be leprosy."

CAN YOU SHOOT!

your gun toward a human being.

with you, no matter how near or how

ever.
4. Never carry a loaded gun in a wagon.
5. Never carry a loaded gun over a fence; put it through and then get over.
6. Always carry a gun at half-cock; if a breech loader, never let the hammer rest

8. If the cartridge sticks, the stout blade

The Rev. Ogle C. Cates, a Methodist

the game, just before "play" was called, "Boys, I believe in athletic sport, but you all know my dislike to profane or vulgar language. I believe that base ball can be played without the use of language that of Pitcher Cates was rigorously respected. Not a profane or vulgar word was heard, and the effect it had on the players met with great comment among those witnessing the game.

Marriage by Proxy. From an Exchange. In Holland marriage by proxy is allowed.

Secretary Carlisle has accepted an invi-tation to deliver an address at the annual

his home in Brooklyn, the celebrated divine chats of his methods of work and of his home, and what he expects his life in this

A Talk With Dr. Talmage.

Touching incident-A kiss.-Snap Shots in the News. That is not a fact, but may be allowed as very sweet poetical fancy. Any student

rom the Austin Statesman.

are large.

The world's consumption of rubber is about 30,000 tons annually, and of this amount about 14,000 tons is used in the United States, it is said. Of the Para pro-

duction this country gets more than half. Para's total exports of rubber in 1884 amounted to 40,870,000 pounds, and of this amount 21,171,000 pounds came to the United

Do Lips Touch in Kissing?

in natural philosophy will tell Snap Shots that lips, even of lovers, never touch in kiss; there is all the time an infinitesimal space between the lips of the kisser and the kissee filled with air. It is sad, but it is a fact, that the circumambient air stands sentinel by the lips of beauty and prevents their desecration by the tobacco besmeared lips of her lover. Even that kind of a kiss is sweet; what would it he to be to be to be to be senting to be t is sweet; what would it be if the envious air could be pumped away and the lips of lovers actually meet in one long, rapturous

Largest Pleasure Steamer Affont. The steamship Ohio of the American line which sailed between Philadelphia and Liverpool, has been chartered for two

transatlantic liner. She will be the largest pleasure steamer affoat, and the only one flying the American flag. In an interview held with Dr. Talmage at